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FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

## CONSOLATION.

The cost of living waxed steep,  
And dear are duds and food and rent,  
But cheerful thoughts are always cheap,  
And pleasant words don't cost a cent.

(Copyright, 1914.)

"The fact that I have been President," says Col. Roosevelt, "has prevented my speaking on a great many different subjects and prevents me now from so speaking." Let's see; which one of the policies of the present President has the Colonel refrained from denouncing?

Fewer marriages in hard times is no longer the rule. It cannot be made to agree with the fact that there were 2,000 more weddings in New York during 1914 than in the preceding year. How is this for a new rule—"The harder the times the greater the need of a helpmate?"

Before Ban Johnson's declaration in defense of the baseball trust that it is an "amusement" and not a "commodity" proves to be just the least bit convincing, he will have to account, in some plausible way, for the frequency with which "buying" and "selling" occur in baseball parlance.

A New York firm is accused of defrauding the government of \$50,000 by undervaluation of imported Bibles, prayer books and hymn books. Quite possibly the defense will be that the firm was inspired by the desire to contribute to the cause of religion by selling the books at reduced prices.

The young New York society women who are ambitious to become proficient as nurses and go to the war zone are to have a thorough course of training under realistic conditions, except that the "patients" are to be life-sized, flesh-colored mannikins. This should be comforting news to the real patients in the charity hospitals.

The fears of those who are making themselves uncomfortable in the belief that the war is going to drain this country of ready money should be allayed by the fact that deposits in the postal savings banks have increased about one-third during the past five months. That would seem to indicate that the war is a potent influence in keeping American money at home.

When Licensing Commissioner Robert A. Woods says publicly—at a meeting of the Church Temperance society in Boston—that "debentures should have other ways of signaling their entrance into society than the use of alcoholic beverages," we do not stop to criticize his English. We agree with him unreservedly. Boston debentures should find some other way immediately.

This far, American manufacturers and merchants have shown mighty little enterprise in capturing the markets abandoned by the belligerents. Five months have passed, gentlemen, and you are still hanging fire. Why do you hesitate? If you are waiting for subsidies the opportunity may pass you by. Better go right ahead on your own account.

Col. Roosevelt has made a public denial of an alleged interview with a correspondent of the London Morning Post in which he was made to say that "the Democratic party in the United States is so afraid of the labor vote that it allows the unions of California to insult the Japanese." A clumsy forgery on the face of it. When the Colonel speaks of his political opponents he does not make use of such diplomatic language.

At a recent meeting of the Twentieth Century Limited Club, at Springfield, Mass., President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, took advantage of the possibilities of his mother tongue to call attention to the fact that since the retirement of President Mellen from the New Haven there had been no more appalling wrecks on that road. As to whether or not this was mere coincidence President Hadley did not find it necessary to commit himself.

It is not prudent, it would seem, to make plans in which the Panama Canal figures as an essential feature. Col. Goethals declines to guarantee the projected passage, next spring, of the battleships to the Pacific Coast in time for the naval demonstration. The best he can do is to promise that he will keep the Culebra cut as open as possible, but he prefers to let Mother Nature speak for herself. No Canute-and-the-big-wave business for him!

The traditional bed of roses cuts no figure in the life of the "hello" girl. Recently, a Connecticut "central" was roused suddenly by a frantic demand for a certain physician, the need being urgent, the case most critical. At the coroner's inquest, it was not made plain how it happened that "central" called up the wrong physician—whether it was due to mental confusion or to individual preference for another doctor. Anyhow, the coroner held that the patient would not have survived even with the aid of the other doctor, and "central" was permitted to resume her cheerful vocation.

## Attack on Public Health Service.

Senator Works presented to the Senate Wednesday a long and severe indictment against the medical profession in general and the United States Health Service in particular. His speech fills thirty-five pages of the Congressional Record, and it bristles with denunciation of quackery, butchery, poison drugs, and "autocratic power to restrain and imprison a citizen and prescribe and enforce the habits of the people, what they shall eat and what they shall wear, and when and how they shall live." Much of what the California Senator says against the doctors may be true, and there may be much merit in Christian Science, which he advocates. While arraigning the Public Health Service as autocratic and wasteful in public expenditure, the Senator does not condemn sanitation as a preventive of disease. As sanitation and quarantine against generally acknowledged epidemic diseases is a large part of the work and the cost of the Public Health Service, the Senator's arraignment of that service may not be meant to be as severe as the language used.

It is not probable that either the doctors or the Christian Scientists will be seriously affected by this speech. The average human being has a weakness for imagining that he is ill and needs to be cured. This weakness is as old as the race, and men and women of all tribes and conditions, from savage to highly civilized, have sought to be cured of real and imaginary bodily ills. The Senator admits that he is no exception. He believes that he was restored to life by Christian Science, "when death was near and after all hope of relief through medical practitioners had been abandoned." But he would not, by law, compel all others to resort to Christian Science. He would strip the old school doctors of "their powerful political organization," and leave the people free to seek health in their own way, and not be compelled to take vile drugs or submit to surgical operations at the dictation of a physician.

This is more liberal than the California Senator usually appears when he is discussing public questions and preparing legislation. Senator Works is opposed to strait-jackets for apparently diseased people, but he believes in strait-jackets for apparently healthy people. He is opposed to the doctors saying what a man shall eat and drink when he is ill, but he is in favor of having Congress say, without rhyme or reason, what the clean and healthy and intelligent people of Washington shall eat and drink, or what they shall not eat and drink. He charges that the doctors and the surgeons "have filled more graves and mutilated and maimed for life more of their unfortunate victims, made more drunkards and drug fiends, and more helpless and suffering invalids than probably any other cause." And yet the Senator thinks he is entirely capable of a wise and autocratic judgment as to what shall be prohibited to the people of the District of Columbia. It is said that the old casuists resolved all sins into the one great sin of egotism, because that consisted in putting oneself before God. While Senator Works believes in Christian healing, he does, sometimes place himself ahead of God in trying to regulate the Universe.

## Mr. Gardner's Little Joke.

The impression that Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, is not altogether serious in his somewhat robustous propaganda for increased national preparedness for war is heightened by his recently expressed willingness to have Uncle Sam devote \$700,000,000 a year to that purpose. That would almost equal the total amount appropriated by Congress in 1914 for the maintenance of the government, exclusive of the postal service. It is a sum as large as that of the German army and navy budget of 1913, together with the cost of both the British and the Japanese navies. It would give to the United States a land force equal to the Kaiser's and a naval armament equal to that of Germany, Great Britain and Japan combined. Clearly, Mr. Gardner is not parsimonious when it comes to the spending of American money.

It is indeed true that impersonal Uncle Sam is that "other," but how does Mr. Gardner expect him to raise \$700,000,000 a year for an indefinite period? It is the difficulty involved in this problem which breeds the suspicion that the young Massachusetts lawmaker is now engaged in the process of "having the time of his life." He knows as well as any other that it is by no means an easy matter to get the money to carry on the ordinary business of the government. The total revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$734,673,167. After Mr. Gardner had spent his \$700,000,000 for war preparation how would the Treasury manage "to do the rest?"

## Kenyon Outdoes Johnson.

Senator Kenyon went Ben Johnson one better yesterday when the District bill was under discussion. At the last session the chairman of the House District Committee read, for the benefit of the House, the bill of fare of the hotel in which the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred held its meetings. Yesterday Senator Kenyon referred to the committee's discussions over the "champagne and cigars." And all because the committee met in a hotel where, if they happened to be hungry or thirsty, refreshments could be purchased. It is doubtful whether the hotel receipts were increased to the extent of \$5 as a result of all the meetings held by the committee of citizens. At least one member of the Senate was present at one of the meetings and possibly before the debate on the District bill closes he may correct the false impression Senator Kenyon tried to convey to the Senate.

## Carranza and Artemus Ward.

Carranza expresses a willingness that his brother should die "for the triumph of our principles and the establishment of peace." That was the way Artemus Ward felt about the enlistment of his wife's relatives.

## A Woman Prison Official.

By JOHN D. BARRY.



THAT the honor system was dear to the heart of Prison Commissioner Davis her talk plainly showed. But she had been disappointed in the attitude toward it taken by prisoners. In Bedford it had worked well among some of the women. There was even an honor cottage. Many of the women objected to it for the reason that it kept the officials from doing work they had been paid to do, a reason that had caused Miss Davis some amusement as well as considerable surprise. Then, too, the women objected to being bossed by other prisoners. If they were going to be bossed at all, their equals must not do the bossing. "When I went among the men on Blackwell's Island I found that they took exactly the same attitude. They said almost the same words. That was one of the reasons why, at the time of the outbreak, I told the men they weren't fit to belong in a democracy. They didn't know how to govern themselves and they didn't want to govern themselves. Now I believe in a democracy; but I don't believe it can be forced on people. It is good only when it comes out of people's hearts."

That outbreak did more for Commissioner Davis than years of theoretical service could have done. It showed that she was a born leader and a woman of courage. It took some nerve for a woman to go where other experienced officials had failed and quell a revolt that involved several hundred men. But by this time she had become convinced that the men were exactly like the women and could not effectively co-operate. "I don't believe in punishment for the sake of punishment; but I do believe in punishing, as a parent punishes, for the sake of getting a good result." Those men must have felt the maternal quality in her, shining out of her eyes and sounding in the clear, firm tones of her voice. "Only one man said 'I won't' to me. That was when I told him to go to his cell. But when I told him a second time he turned and went."

At one point the telephone interrupted. When the commissioner had finished her talk with the official at the other end, evidently belonging to an office connected with the department, she remarked: "Here's the case of a woman who wants me to follow up her son who is a drug fiend. The police officer who just called me is getting to work. He will have the boy shadowed so that he may find out where the supply of the drug comes from. A great many mothers have appealed to me in this way to help their sons or their daughters. I suppose they feel that they will get more sympathy from a woman than they could from a man."

Then I was given details of the fearful extent of the drug habit in New York City among women, men and even little children. "And it's increasing all the time. We have to keep on the watch at Blackwell's Island and in the Ludlow street jail to prevent friends of prisoners from smuggling in dope. One man was caught the other day with morphine hidden in the heels of his shoes. People often stand on the Queensborough bridge and drop down to the prisoners. See this leechbag here on my desk? It was dropped in a box from the bridge yesterday. Just as a prisoner was about to pick it up one of the officials who happened to be passing confiscated it. It was found to be full of whisky."

Not content with working six days in the week, the commissioner incidentally betrayed that she usually spent Sunday among the old associations of Bedford. She was particularly interested in the work she had started there under the name of the Laboratory of Social Hygiene. Just now there was an investigation on for the purpose of studying the natural efficiency of the young women prisoners, and comparing it with that of young women in industrial work and in schools. It was natural, often perhaps inevitable, for girls unable to meet the strain of industrial competition to drift into crime. From what she said it was plain that she was working along lines similar to those of Dr. Woods Hutchinson's recent investigations, tending to show that the so-called inefficiency in the world was largely due to under-nourishment.

When I left Miss Davis it was with the sense that I had been talking with a woman destined to be a strong influence, not only in New York City, but throughout the country. Already she had shown that a woman could be entrusted to do work once supposed to be suited only to men and that she could lend to it qualities that made it peculiarly effective. Her success meant that many other women would follow in her footsteps and that the era of the brutal methods in prison, of the thumb-screw, the strait-jacket and the dungeon, would never return.

## Switzerland's Army Expense.

Switzerland finds a citizen army anything but a cheap defense. In peace times its annual cost is about \$9,000,000, or one-third of the national budget. As the Swiss army has been mobilized for the enforcement of neutrality ever since the war began, the bill this year is of staggering proportions to the thirty people of the little mountain republic. A deficit of nearly \$5,000,000 has to be made up, mainly due to mobilization. Switzerland's population is not very much larger than that of Massachusetts, but its army has an aggregate of 214,000 or thereabouts. Draw this force from a people who have been deprived of one great source of income, the presence of tourists, and who see no prospect of an influx of summer visitors, and we can measure the exactions which neutrality imposes on a nation that only asks to be let alone, this time, for it has not forgotten that 100 years ago its neutrality was disregarded by allied Prussia, Russia and Austria, which were bent on making a short cut into France.—Boston Transcript.

## What Is Behind the Ship Purchase Bill?

So much mystery surrounds the birth of this piece of legislation (the ship purchase bill), so meager has been the response of its supporters to the natural desire of the American people to be told just what it means and to be given some evidence of its necessity, that efforts to rush it through Congress will almost certainly add to the already existing popular suspicion of its purposes. Is it designed to pave the way for purchase of German interned steamships by the United States government? Or is it merely a subterfuge to enable a Democratic administration to appear to do something for the merchant marine, without resort to a subsidy—that bugaboo of the Democratic party during the long years of its opposition?—New York Herald.

## HOT SHOT FIRED BY "BILLY" SUNDAY IN HIS BIG PHILADELPHIA REVIVAL

Here are some of the hot shots fired by the evangelist, "Billy Sunday," former baseball player, who is conducting a nine weeks' revival in a tabernacle built for him in Philadelphia, where tens of thousands go to hear him every time he preaches:

Pennsylvania is one of the worst whisky-soaked States under the Stars and Stripes. The whisky interests have a struggle both on your political class, and it's time the decent people of this State broke it.

If the womanhood of America was no better than its manhood, I believe God would get tired and quit. Judging from church attendance, Heaven won't be overly crowded with men.

I don't give a rap whether you like my preaching or not. You'll like it if you're decent, and if you desire to make other people decent, as I am trying to do.

If I didn't take time to read and study, I'd have nothing but hot air when I get up here.

The devil's gang will be up and dressed, with their faces washed and their brushes, after forty miles on their journey, while some members of our ice-box churches are getting out of bed.

The early Christians had no literary clubs, sewing circles or pink teas in their churches, at which they ripped their neighbors up to the back.

God's got to play second fiddle to too many things in your life. Give God a chance.

God can shake any old city as a dog shakes a rat. If the church people will only get together behind the evangelist.

## HISTORY BUILDERS.

How Daniel Webster Changed His Style.

(Written Exclusively for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

When he was in the mood the late George Fredes Holm, who was for many years a Senator from Massachusetts, was without superior as a narrator of anecdotes associated with men of distinction. Senator Holm was fond of chatting about Daniel Webster. It was his good fortune when a young man not only to have heard Webster when delivering public addresses, but also, upon one occasion at least, to have heard him when speaking as counsel before a judge and jury.

Sometimes Senator Holm would say to his friends: "If you want to see how completely a great speaker can alter his style—and I mean by that his use of English—you should compare the early speeches of Webster with those of a young member of Congress, with the speeches he delivered after he reached the maturity of both his intellectual and physical powers."

"The early speeches of Webster read as though he had made himself familiar with the writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson and of other Englishmen who were fond of employing long Latin words of long quotations taken from the classics, was regarded as essential if one were to be esteemed a good speaker."

"In the use of the Webster style, Webster was a Webster. There is no doubt about that. Soon after he became a Senator from Massachusetts, it was observed that his style, or rather his choice of words, was different from that which characterized his early addresses. I, myself, heard him speak when he was acting as counsel in an important case, and was greatly impressed by the simplicity of his language and by the fact that he seemed to prefer short, sturdy Anglo-Saxon words to the Latinized English which at an earlier time was so popular."

"The change was made by Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, is now one of the great traditions of American oratory. If any one will read that carefully he will see how Webster had become in the use of vigorous Anglo-Saxon."

"I think the change was purposely made. I have been told that Webster, when approaching middle life, was a devotee of the Old Testament, and especially the book of Job, which he regarded as the finest specimen of pure English in existence. He also realized how effective the English tongue, unadorned, really was for one who spoke much in public. He therefore undertook to correct the style which at first he had adopted and was so successful that there is no better reading for any young man who is anxious to cultivate the best English style than some of Webster's addresses delivered, say, between 1825 and 1850. I think it is rare that after a man has mastered one style he completely changes it, adopting one strikingly different."

"Just Wouldn't Be German."

A German appeared in the Naturalization Bureau for his second papers admitting him to citizenship yesterday. A comely woman came with him as his witness.

"I am his wife," she said to John Hein, who is in charge of the bureau. "You won't do," she was told, "because only a citizen can be a witness."

The woman bridled and said: "I would have you know that I am a citizen. I was born in New Jersey."

"But when you married a German you became a German yourself."

"But I positively will not be a German," she declared, "and I defy anybody to force me to be one."

"Well, well," said Mr. Hein soothingly, "you will be an American again as soon as your husband signs his papers."

"And I want to tell you," said the woman, turning to her husband, "that you had better be quick about it. Why, that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. It makes me feel like an orphan."—New York Times.

## OPHELIA'S SLATE.

EVERY TIME YOU SMILE VIA FRAMES DOWN

"I see a college girl is using some schoolmates for painting her face with red ink."

"Naturally a lady prefers to perform those little services for herself."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Choice of Evil.

Miss Young—I warn you against marrying that man, dear. I'm sure he will lead a double life.

Miss Older—Well, if I don't marry him I'll have to lead a single one and that's worse.—Boston Transcript.

## Doings of Society

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff returned from New York to time for the celebration yesterday of the Christmas of the Greek Church. They entertained the members of the embassy staff at dinner last evening.

Senator and Mrs. John Sharp Williams will announce in a few days the engagement of their daughter Sally to Ensign Joel W. Bunkley, U. S. N. The wedding will take place within six months, before Ensign Bunkley is ordered to sea duty in the early summer. Miss Williams is one of the most popular of the younger set, having made her debut about two seasons ago.

Mrs. George Moore, of Indianapolis, will arrive in Washington next week to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison. Mrs. Moore has spent the last few weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benedict in New York. Mrs. Benedict, who was Miss Marjory Moore, was a debutante in Washington several years ago. Mr. Benedict is the son of the late E. C. Benedict.

Capt. William Matson, of San Francisco, entertained at dinner last evening at the New Willard, in honor of the Minister from Sweden and Mme. Eken. Those invited included: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Wheeler, Ex-Gov. J. N. Gillette, of Cal., Judge Frank H. Short and Mr. F. A. Bailey.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will return this morning from their holiday days spent in Arizona with Mrs. Marshall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kimsey.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane entertained at dinner last evening. Captain and Mrs. Henry R. Wilson entertained at dinner last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson, at the Army and Navy Club preceding the regular Thursday evening dance.

Miss Helen Mcumber, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Mcumber, was hostess at dinner last evening at the Army and Navy Club preceding the Thursday night dance, in honor of her house guest, Miss Dorothy M. Smith, now of New York. The other guests were Mrs. Mcumber, Miss Dorothy M. Smith, Mrs. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, Mr. Albert Willett, and her house guest, Miss Elizabeth Walsh, formerly of Washington, now of New York. Miss Loretta Smith, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Miss Eloise Orme, Miss Edith McQuade, Miss Edith Genie, Miss Katherine Holbrook, Miss Anna Starr and Miss Dorothy Holbrook.

Mrs. Harry A. Williams, Jr., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Williams, returned to her new home in Norfolk last evening, after spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison.

Mrs. B. Sweeney will be at home the third and fourth Mondays of this month at the Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer Cohen have issued invitations for a dance on Thursday evening, January 14.

Miss Dorothy Deeble, daughter of Mrs. William B. Deeble, was hostess at a dance at the danceteria yesterday at the Playhouse in honor of Miss Jean Austin, of St. Paul, her house guest.

Mrs. George W. Baird, wife of Rear Admiral Baird, was hostess at tea yesterday afternoon. She had assisting her, Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Mrs. John S. Blair, Mrs. Thomas Case, wife of Col. Case, Miss Lamberton, Miss Holmes, Miss Kathryn Thiers, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Christine Richards, and Miss Prather.

Mrs. F. P. Laurson and her daughter, Miss Betty Laurson, who spent Christmas with Mrs. Laurson's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Albert Mills, have gone to Philadelphia, Pa., where Lieut. Laurson is stationed.

Mrs. William S. Knox left yesterday for Nashville, Tenn., to be the guest of

her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, the latter formerly Miss Georgia Knox. Miss Nina Van Arsdale, who makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. Knox, will have as her guest for a few weeks Miss Finger, of New Jersey, who will arrive in Washington tomorrow.

The Keneaw Dancing Club, an exclusive dancing club, under the direction of Mr. J. Mitchell von Prellwitz, organized for the purpose of standardizing dancing, will hold its first meeting at the Keneaw next Wednesday.

Miss Sue White gave a small dance last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fordney, the latter formerly Miss Florence Schneider, who have recently returned from their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Fordney have taken an apartment in the Cairo.

Miss Madge Pickett-Stokes entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of her cousin, Mrs. Reuben Sattlewater, of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, of New York, arrived yesterday to be the guests of Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman.

Mrs. Bankhead, wife of the Senator from Alabama, was at home yesterday at the New Willard for the first time this season. Mrs. Bankhead will receive again next Thursday and will have with her for the occasion her young granddaughter and several friends.

Meyer Davis entertained at a dinner-dance at the Washington Suburban Club last evening.

The Women's Alliance of All Souls' Unitarian Church will hold a regular meeting this morning at 11 o'clock in the lecture-room of the church. Miss F. F. Clements, who is in charge of rural nursing for the Red Cross Society, will speak of that work. Miss J. J. Eschenbrenner, membership secretary of the association, has responded very generally to National Child Labor Committee, will also address the meeting. Mrs. E. S. Austin will act as hostess. All women are invited.

Mrs. George W. Ray has sent cards out for a dance on the evening of Friday, January 15, at the New Willard, for her daughter, Miss Antoinette Ray.

Miss Janet Richards will be at home informally today at the Wyoming from 1 to 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Morris Sheppard and Mrs. Thomas F. Hardwick request all those of the Congressional constituency of the United States who have been invited to join the committee of King Cotton's Ball to meet at the New Willard at 11:30 o'clock on next Monday morning.

Mrs. J. Low Harriman arrived at the Shoreham yesterday from Herrysville, Va., and will be joined shortly by Mr. Harriman.

Miss Susanna Corbett, of Chicago, one of the prominent organizers of the Woman's Movement for Constructive Peace, which meets in this city Saturday and Sunday, will be the guest of Mrs. Ten Eyck Windell, at 1639 Connecticut avenue, after Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick McElhone and Miss Carolyn Hulbert, of Virginia, have arrived at the Shoreham, where they expect to spend several days.

On Monday evening at 8 o'clock Mrs. Charles W. Richardson will open her house at 1117 Connecticut avenue for a musicale to be given for the benefit of the English tea room of the Young Women's Christian Association. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new quarters at Fourteenth and G streets, to which the association moved last week. Friends of the association have responded very generously in lending their services to make the program of the occasion attractive.

The following numbers have been arranged: Mrs. Paul Albert Ewing, soprano; Miss Jessie Masters, contralto; Mr. C. T. Roberts, tenor; Mr. E. G. Abbott, cellist; Mrs. Louis and Miss Lois Corson, vocalists; dancer, Miss Feagin, dramatic reader, and Miss Lela Howard, piano. Two of the songs on the program will be compositions of Miss Howard.

Mrs. Harrison Rhodes, of New York, arrived at the Shoreham accompanied by Mrs. McGuire, is being entertained by his Washington friends. They have taken an apartment at the New Willard.

Hon. Bird McGuire, accompanied by Mrs. McGuire, is being entertained by his Washington friends. They have taken an apartment at the New Willard.

Mark Cross  
Gloves,  
\$1.50.

The Mode Says—  
Our Clearance Sale Offers the  
One Big Opportunity of  
the Season

With the unrestricted choice of any Suit or Overcoat in the Mode's distinctive English and equally characterful Conservative models—you have the most important saving event. We have included also Aquascutum (English) Overcoats. We except only Full Dress and the Cutaway Frocks.

The \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.50 grades. \$14.75  
The \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$28.00 grades. \$18.75

The \$30.00, \$32.50 and \$35.00 grades. \$23.75  
The \$38, \$40, \$45, and \$50 grades. \$29.75

Manhattan Shirts and Mode Shirts  
Clearance Prices Are Now in Effect

Mode Shirts  
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 grades. \$2.29  
\$1.50, \$1.65, and \$2.00 grades. \$1.29  
3 for \$3.75.

Manhattan Shirts  
\$1.50 grade. \$1.15  
\$1.65 grade. \$1.25  
\$2.00 grade. \$1.38  
\$2.50 grade. \$1.88  
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